

ANCIENT-BABYLONIAN
TEMPLE RECORDS

IN THE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

EDITED WITH TRANSCRIPTIONS INTO NEO-ASSYRIAN
CHARACTERS

BY

WILLIAM R. ARNOLD



SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN THE
FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK

1896

*Diss New York
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INTRODUCTION

The inscriptions here published are part of a collection of between four and five hundred cuneiform documents purchased for Columbia College in the summer of 1895 from Mr. Daniel Z. Noorian of New York City, to whom they were consigned directly from Bagdad. The greater part, baked clay tablets, were reported to have been originally procured from the ruins at *Tello*. They vary in size from 2 cm. to 25 cm. square, and are for the most part in an excellent state of preservation. The collection includes about twenty case-tablets and some fifteen tablets which, after being inscribed but evidently before baking, were curiously flattened generally by means of a seal, in some cases another instrument, rolled over their entire surface. The twenty tablets here published were selected almost at random and may be considered fair specimens of the collection.

Tello is the Arabic name for the site of one of the oldest centres of Babylonian civilization. The later Babylonian name of the city was *Lagash*, but originally, at the time to which our inscriptions belong, it was probably called *Shirpurla*.* *Tello* is situated on the left bank of the *Shat-el-Hai*, a

* See, on the other hand, Winckler (*Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens* p. 24 and note on p. 326) who thinks that *Shirpurla* was the name of some unknown city in Northern Babylonia from which inscriptions bearing the name were transported to *Tello*.

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canal connecting the Euphrates and the Tigris, and is about three days' journey from Bosrah. The modern name is generally supposed to be a popular abbreviation of *Tell-el-Luh*, i. e. mound of tablets. The ruins lay buried beneath a series of mounds extending from N. W. to S. E. a distance of over four miles. They were first visited in 1854 by Hormuzd Rassam, but the first to undertake any systematic explorations on the site was M. de Sarzec, French consul at Bagdad. In 1877 M. de Sarzec began a series of tireless excavations and remarkable discoveries which have been continued, with intervals, to the present time. The results of his labors are still being published under the auspices of the French Government by M. Leon Heuzey under the title "*Découvertes en Chaldée par M. E. de Sarzec.*" In his last expedition, in 1894, M. de Sarzec came upon an immense deposit of cuneiform documents which evidently constituted the temple archives of *Shirpurla*. It contained over 30,000 clay tablets, consisting of inventories of temple properties, accounts of temple receipts and expenditures, records of gifts, etc.*

The reputed origin of our tablets is confirmed by their contents and general character when compared with other documents from *Tello*. The tablets are all ruled, a peculiarity of Southern-Babylonian epigraphy, and resemble very closely the heliographic reproductions on Pl. 41 of the "*Découvertes.*" Nos. 3-7 of the present publication seem to be records of particular gifts from one or more individuals. Nos. 1, 2, 8-20 are very probably general accounts of receipts or expenses of the temple establishment with record of apportionments

* See *Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*. Vols. 22 and 23 Index; and articles by Professor H. V. Hilprecht in *The Sunday-School Times*, Vol. 38, Nos. 1, 3, 7.

V

among the priest-companies of the several cults. No. 2 runs as follows:—

120 measures of wine of royal quality
60 measures of wheat-flour
1 measure of olive-oil
to the god ID-NI-IK-MAR-TU (Ramman)
total for 30 days
month sacred to Bau (Tashritu)

No. 14 is especially interesting: it appears to be an account in detail of feed consumed in keeping the flocks of the temple, or perhaps those of the *patesi*, the priest-king:—

Ob. 1. 5. *85 sheep at 1½ measures*
 6. *104 sheep at 1 measure*
 7. *expended 235 measures*
 1. 13. *88 sheep at 1½ measures*
 14. *98 sheep at 1 measure*
 15. *expended 230 measures*
 Rev. 1. 6. *42 lambs at ½ measure*
 7. *expended 21 measures*
 8. *10 head of cattle at 8 measures*
 9. *15 head of cattle at 6 measures*
 10. *expended 170 measures*
 11. *balance (?) 5 measures*
 12. *month of SHU-ZIR (Du'uzu)*
 13. *total for 30 days*

In Obverse, 1. 3, 235 is evidently a clerical error for 225. Note the Semitism SHA in l. 4 when compared with l. 8.

The names of deities found on these tablets are for the most part those of the familiar gods and goddesses of *Shirpurla*: BAU, the sun-god BAR or BABBAR, ENLIL, ENZU, NINGIRSU, NIN-MAR(?)KI (No. 5 Rev. 1. 1), NANA, NINA (No. 7),

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DUNGI (No. 8, Ob. l. 5; No. 9, Rev., l. 10), TURZI (No. 17 Rev., edge; No. 20 Ob., l. 3), besides others less familiar.*

Of equal interest and significance are the personal names: UR-BAU son of MA-AN-SE-NA (No. 7, Rev., l. 1), UR-NINA (No. 7, Rev., l. 2), LU-KA-NI son of UR-BAU (No. 5, Rev., l. 2; cf. No. 16, Ob., l. 4), UR-NINGIRSU.

The name *Shirpurla* does not occur on any of these inscriptions, and the word *patesi* occurs only once (No. 8, Rev., l. 13).

The type of the characters on these tablets would assign them to a period subsequent to *Gudea*, yet the fact that the *Gudea* inscriptions are engraved on very hard, diorite stone while these are on clay may account for the more archaic linear forms on the former. Certainly these tablets date from a time not later than 2700 B. C., and they may be much older. Nos. 3-7 bear the date of the year in which they were written, but altogether too indefinitely to be of any service to us, "the year in which such an event took place,"—an event of which we know nothing. No. 7 has the month in addition. Nos. 1, 2, 8-20 have only the month, which would indicate that these are specimens of immense systematic accounts regularly kept. The month is inscribed either on the lower edge at the extreme end of the reverse side or preferably by itself on the left edge; so that it could be plainly seen when the tablets were piled one upon another.

The tablets are all small. A glance at the measurements given at the head of each will show that the representations magnify them a good deal, and that no attempt has been made to render the length and breadth in due proportion. Nos. 1-7 are very nearly square; the rest are oblong. When these facts are

* Cf. Davis: *The Gods of Shirpurla* in the Proceedings of the American Oriental Society, April, 1895.

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considered one will readily see that the characters are by no means so distinct or so widely separated from each other on the originals as they are in the copies. To reproduce the tablets exactly would have been useless. Even where they are in perfect condition the signs are badly run into each other, in some cases one character completely overlapping another, and one line completely coinciding with another. No little amount of comparison and study, occasionally some conjecture, has been necessary in merely copying the original. The ruling of the tablets is another source of constant confusion in identifying signs, often rendering it impossible to determine the presence or absence of horizontal wedges; especially is this so at the beginning of lines.

The transcriptions into Neo-Assyrian characters, which will be found immediately opposite the originals, are based largely on paleographic considerations. I have made no systematic attempt to read the inscriptions. Nevertheless, as anyone acquainted with this sort of work will readily apprehend, I have often been obliged to assume a reading, and in some few cases identifications of signs have been based on reading alone, no approximately similar signs having been found in any published inscriptions. On the other hand, in all cases where the signs are plainly visible I have rigidly refrained from emendations and insertions where they seem to be required.

The usual paleographic difficulties have been encountered. KU and SHU can often be distinguished only by the context. So too, perhaps, ZI and GI, although I have in general transcribed the signs with only two double wedges in the lower row GI, and those with more than two ZI. If this be correct, the frequent writing of SHE with only two wedges in the

VIII

lower row and various numbers in the upper is remarkable. UR, owing to the ruling, is sometimes hard to distinguish from KU with one enclosed horizontal stroke, often from MA, and sometimes from BA. In this connection it may be observed that the sign for KU with three enclosed horizontal strokes (Amiaud, No. 287) is not in these inscriptions the exclusive form for "flour." It occurs in that signification with two and with four strokes. KI and DI are hard to distinguish, and in a crowded passage even KI and NA are easily confused.

Occasionally it has been difficult to determine whether a group of wedges constitutes one sign or two, and this will doubtless prove to have been the source of some errors. I would further call attention to the fact that the scribes seem to have known no distinction between double and oblique wedges. The Sign-list at the back of the book will be seen to contain many new and interesting forms.

The whole is what the late M. Amiaud would have called an "Essai." I do not doubt that it will be shown to contain numerous errors. Such things must be done so or not at all. I shall be well satisfied if I have placed before competent Assyriologists some new material for their study, and some few additional data which, in their hands, shall contribute to the better understanding of Ancient-Babylonian life and history.

It only remains for me here to express my sense of lasting obligation to my teacher and friend, Professor R. J. H. Gottheil, whose valuable assistance in the preparation of this work is only one of many kindnesses extending over several years of special study. During these years his library, time, and scholarship have been most generously at my disposal.

W. R. A.

Columbia University, April 23, 1896.

Ancient-Babylonian
Temple Records

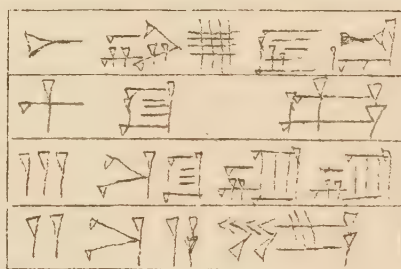
2

Ancient-Babylonian Original

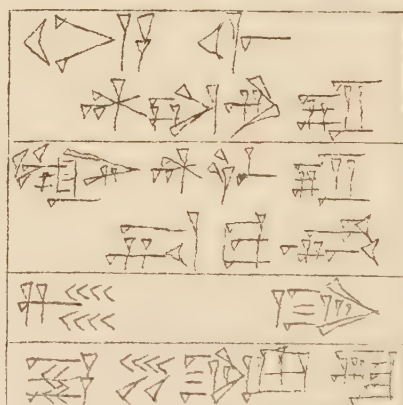
No. 1.

3.1 x 2.7 cm. Light-brown clay; perfect

Obverse



Reverse



Neo-Assyrian Transcription

Nº 1

Obverse

1. —      
2.      
3.        
4.        

Reverse

1.      
2.        
3.        
4.        

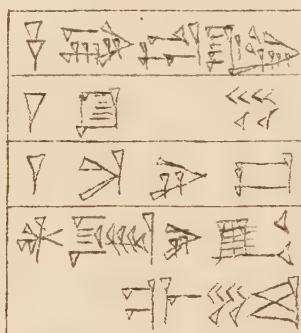
* Or              

$$\sqrt[5]{2}$$

3.2 X 3 cm. Light-brown clay; perfect.

Obverse

Reverse

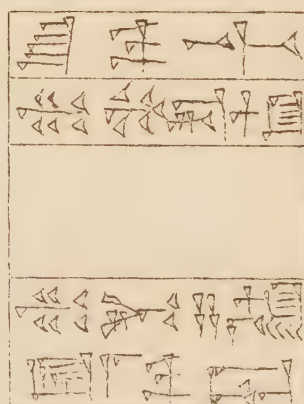
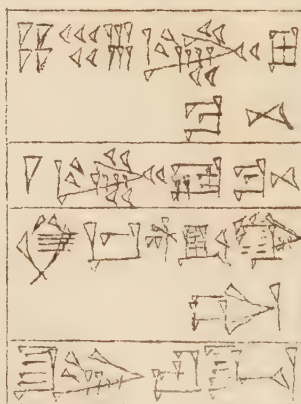


$$\sqrt[5]{3}$$

4.2 X 4 cm. Light-brown clay; perfect.

Obverse

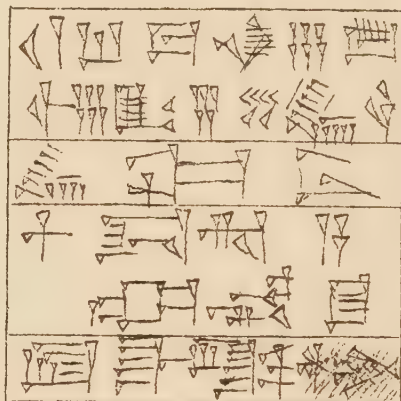
Reverse



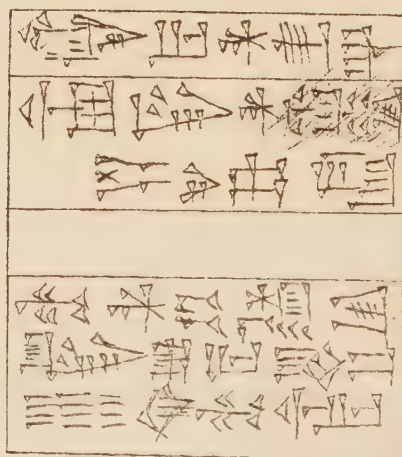
50 = 4.

4.2 x 3.8 cm. Light-brown clay; slightly damaged.

Reverse.



Reverse



$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$

3. 十 三 四 五

4. 

1. (2)

2. 

四 那 里 呀

cas 

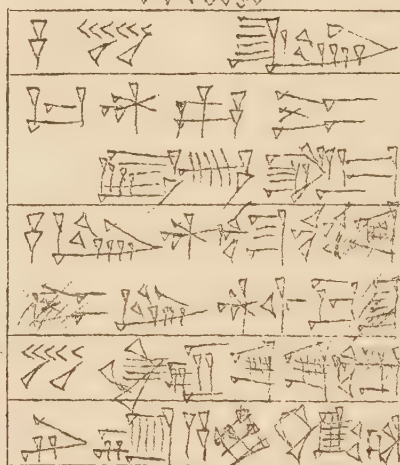
三 四 五 六

* Some fraction of a shekel, = $\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{777} \frac{1}{777}$ of the
Table V.A. 1155 published by Meissner "Beiträge zum
altbabylonischen Privatrecht," autographed texts p. 56 f. ff.
his discussion on p. 93 f.

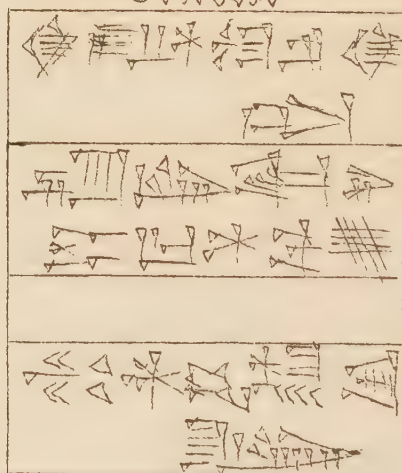
$$\sqrt{5}$$

4.6 X 3.8 cm. Light-brown clay; well preserved.

Obverse

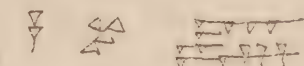
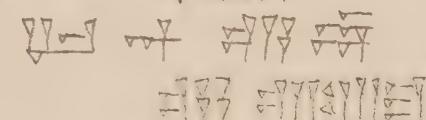
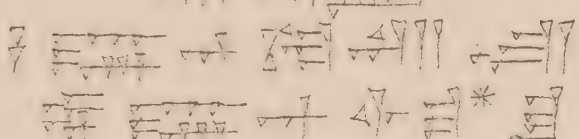
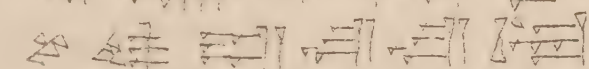
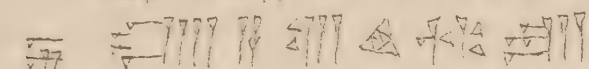


Reverse

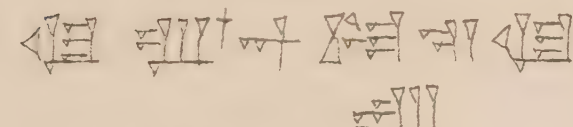
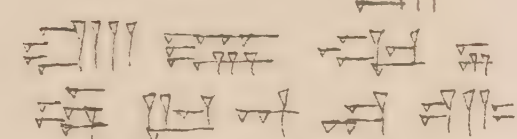
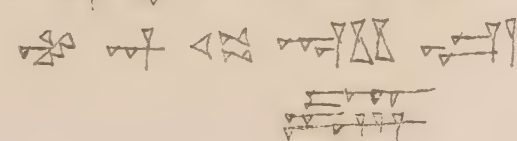


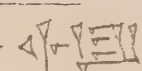
N^o 5

Obverse

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Reverse

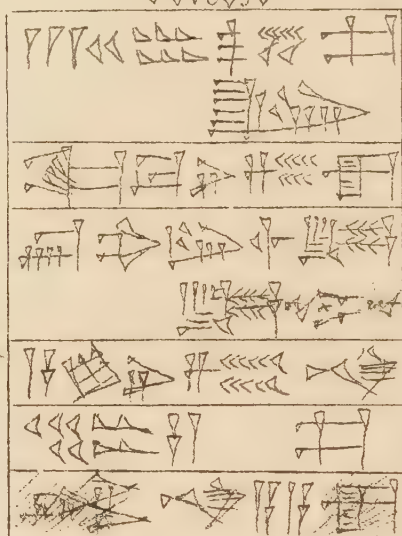
1. 
2. 
3. 

* Or  ? occurs N^o 13, Rev., lines 11 & 13 and perhaps also N^o 8, Rev., line 4. † Cf. Amélineau, *É. É. N^o 134*.

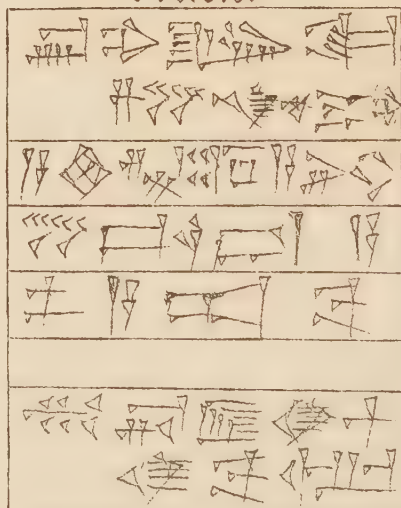
$$\sqrt{6}$$

5 X 4.1 cm. Light brown clay, lightly damaged.

Obverse

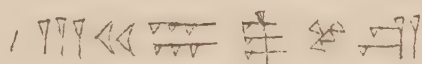


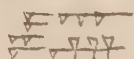
Reverse



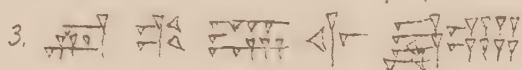
SS=6

Obverse

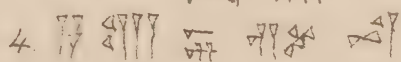
1. 

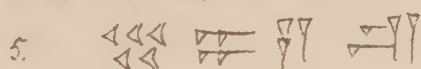


2. 

3. 

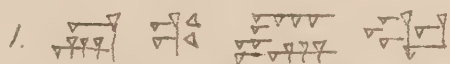


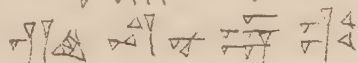
4. 

5. 

6. 

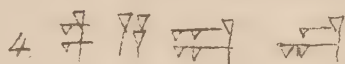
Reverse

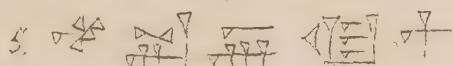
1. 

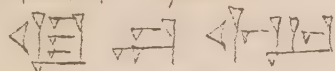


2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

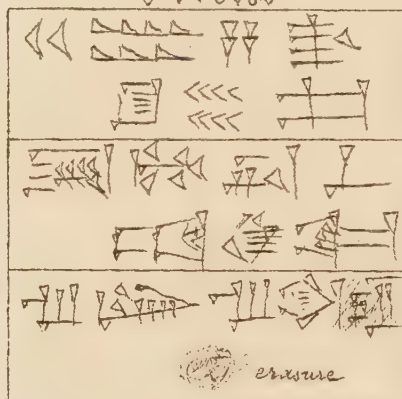


* See L. B. III p. 206. † Is 16 part of preceding sign?
 Cf. Amiaud B. L. N° 23 & M. L. N° 30.

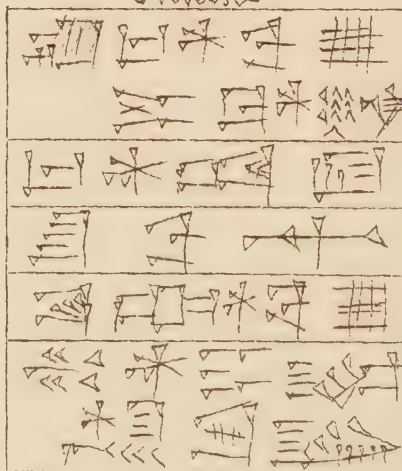
$$55^{\circ} = 7$$

3.7 x 3.4 cm. Light-brown clay case-tablet, well preserved; case, in fragments, seems to have borne the same inscription.

Obverse



Reverse



N^o 7.

Obverse

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Reverse

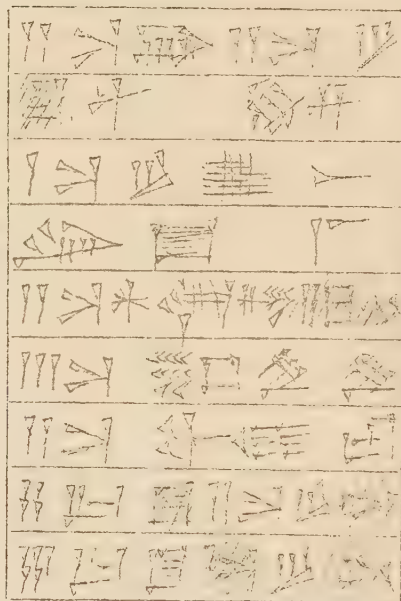
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

* See Anisand, C.I. N^o 201.

558.

4.5 X 3 cm. Light-brown clay; damaged.

Obverse



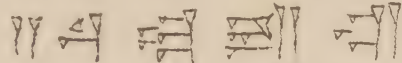
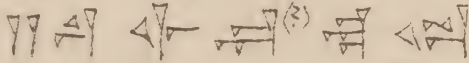
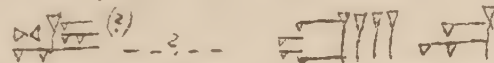
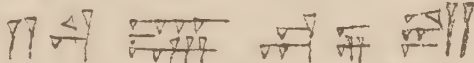
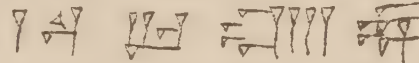
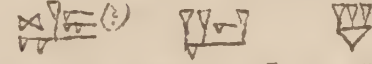
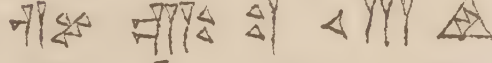
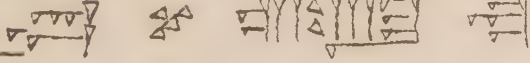
$$\sqrt{64}$$

Reverse



N^o 8.

Reverse.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. 
14. 

*  with some sign enclosed. † Cf. Amiard
 C.L. N^o 228 & N^o 40. ** Read  in the original
 on opposite page & insert in the Signelist after N^o 47.

$$\sqrt{10} = 3.16$$

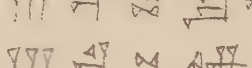
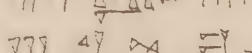
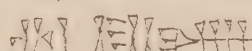
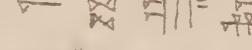
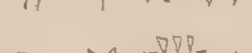
5437 am. Gray day, considerably changed.

Observer



5509.

Chyrase

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

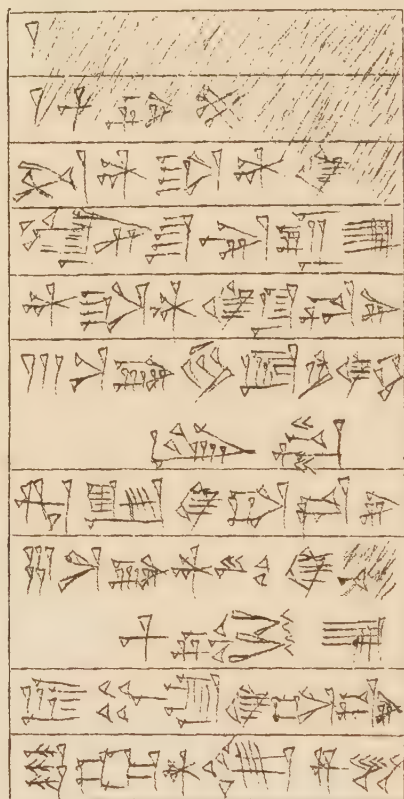
- [illegible]

* Cf. Rev. 1.4. + See L. A. III p. 206. ** Cf.

Judaea B col IX l. 25, Jensen K. B. III, 1, p. 48
note 3), & Amiard E. C. N° 59.

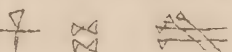
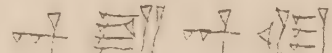
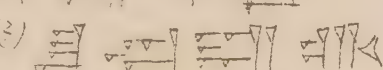
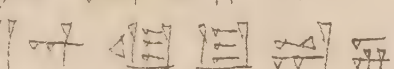
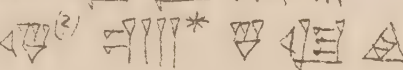
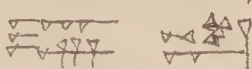
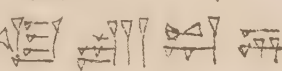
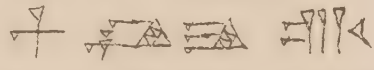
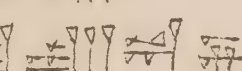
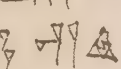
No. 9.

Reverse



No 9

Reverse

1.  - - - - -
 2.  - - - - -
 3.  - - - - -
 4.  ⁽²⁾
 5. 
 6.  ⁽²⁾ *   
- 
7. 
 8.  - - - - -
- 
9. 
 10. 

* Oz . See Amiard G. P. note to No 131.

$$N^{\circ} 10.$$

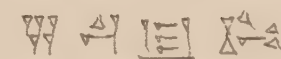
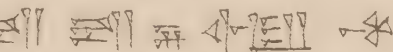
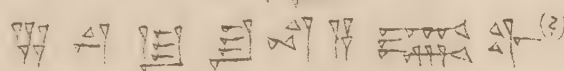
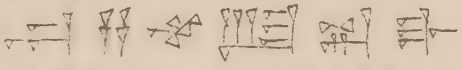
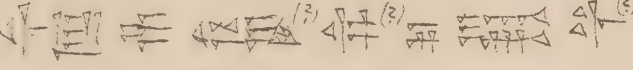
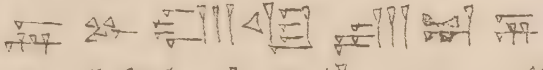
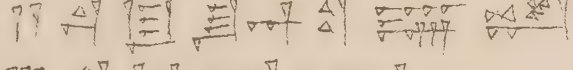
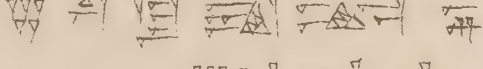
5.6 X 3.5 cm. Light-brown clay; well preserved.

Obverse



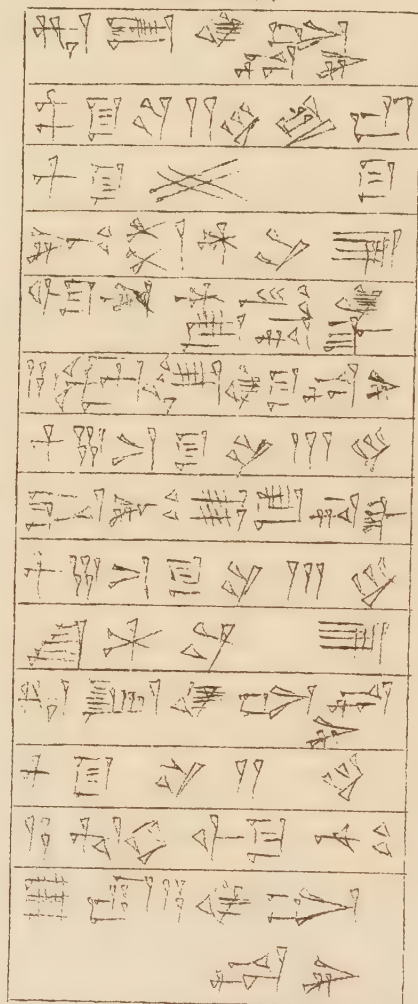
$$\sqrt{10} = 10.$$

Exercise.

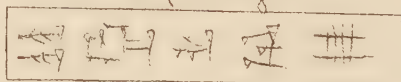
1. 
 2. 
 3. 
 4. 
 5. 
 6. 
 7. 
 8. 
 9. 
 10. 
 11. 
- 

$$\sqrt{10} = 10.$$

Reverse.



Left edge



N^o 10.

Reverse

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

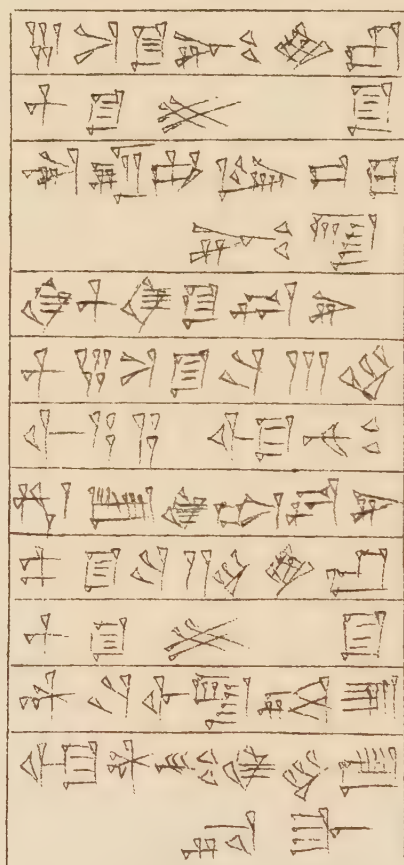
Left edge.

* See Amiaud, G.C. note to N^o 7.

5.2 X 3.3 cw.

Light-brown clay, well preserved.

Obverse.



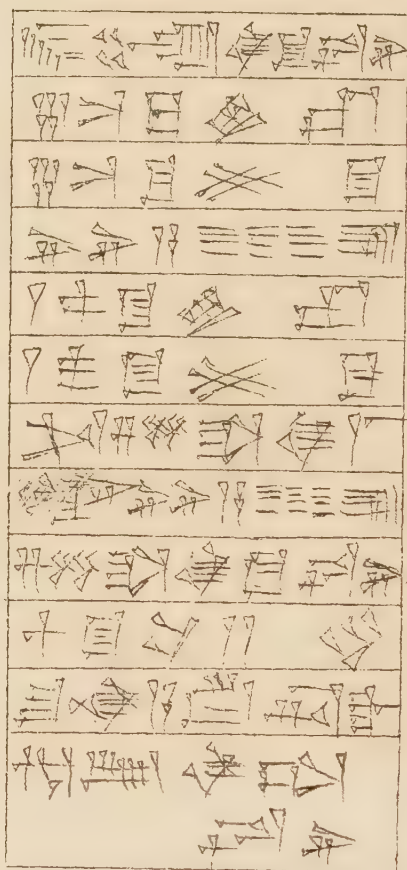
55.

Obverse.

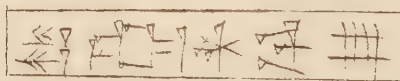
1. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
2. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
3. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
4. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
5. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
6. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
7. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
8. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
9. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
10. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
11. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

$$\sqrt{5} = 11.$$

Reverse



Left edge.



No. 11.

Reverse

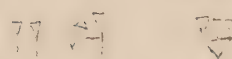
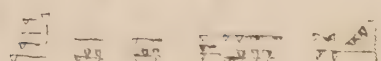
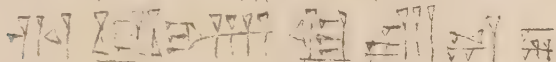
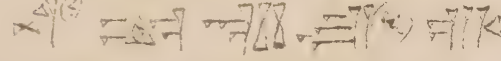
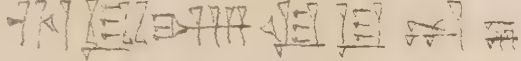
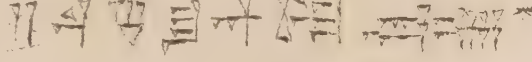
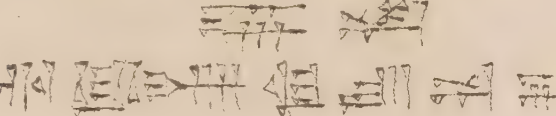
1.       
 2.     
 3.     
 4.     
 5.     
 6.     
 7.     
 8.     
 9.     
 10.     
 11.     
 12.     
-  

Left edge.

No. 12.

Presser

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 

* Cf. Amiard, G.P., No. 18 & note.

No. 12.

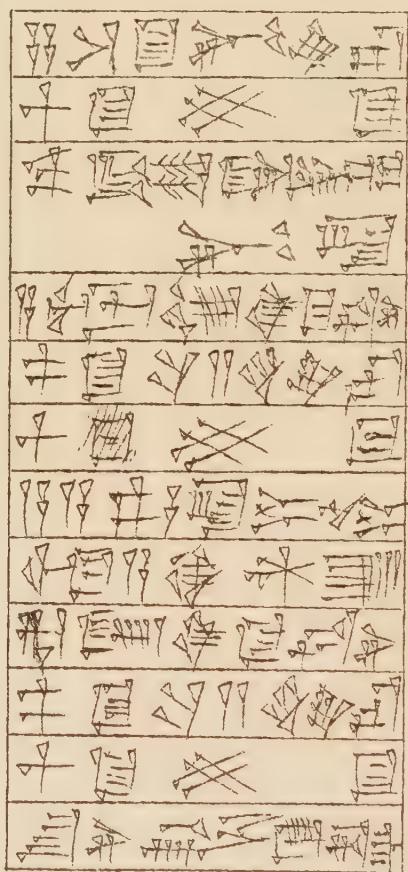
Reverse

1. IIII A W IIII A
2. W A V ~~IIII~~ III
3. IIII A IIII IIII IIII
4. IIII A IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII
5. IIII A IIII
6. IIII A IIII A IIII A IIII A
7. IIII A IIII A IIII A IIII A
8. IIII A IIII A IIII A IIII A
9. IIII A IIII A IIII A IIII A
10. IIII A IIII A IIII A IIII A

No. 13.

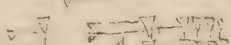
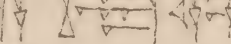
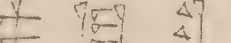
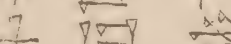
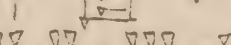
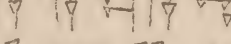
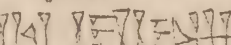
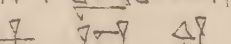
5.6 X 3.4 cm. Light brown clay; well preserved
but for chip off left edge.

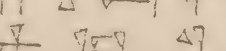
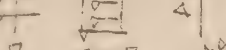
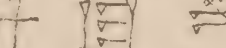
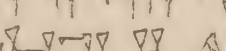
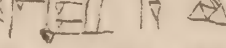
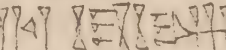
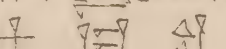
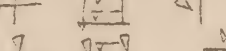
Obverse



$$\sqrt{169} = 13.$$

Cheney

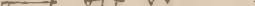
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

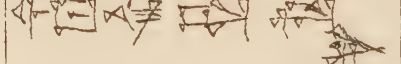
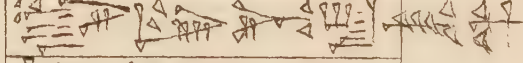
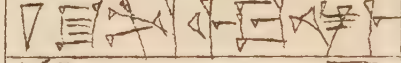
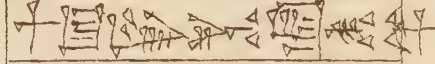
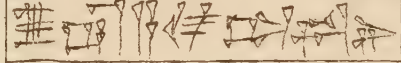
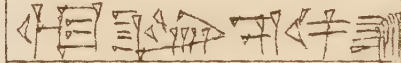
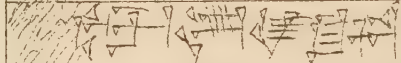
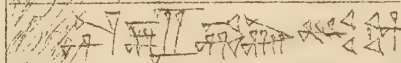
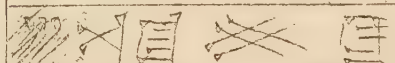
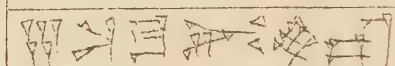
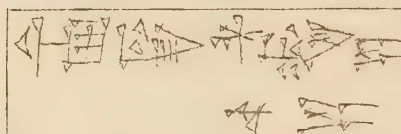
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

11. 
12. 

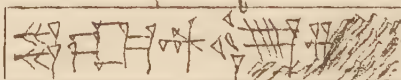
12. 

No. 13.

Reverser.



Left edge.



$N=13$.

Reverse

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

Left edge:

* ?

SV^o 114.

4.7 x 2.7 cm. Dark red clay; reverse damaged.

Obverse



No. 14.*

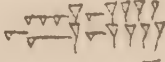
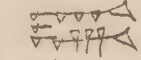
66 verse

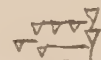
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

* Cf. the table V. A. 2596 published by Meisner l.c. text p. 58, and Dr. Schumann's discussion on p. 98 f. of the same work. is manifestly a careless writing for

$N=14$.

Reverse

1.   
2.   
3.    
4.    
5.    
6.      
7.     
8.     
9.     
10.     
11.     

12.   
13.    

No. 15

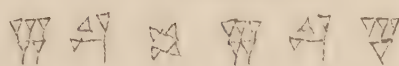
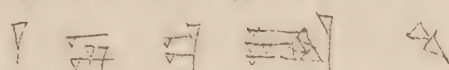
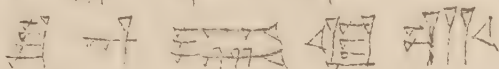
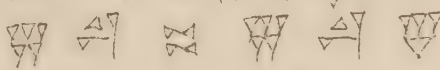
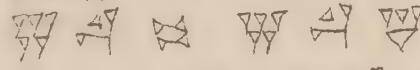
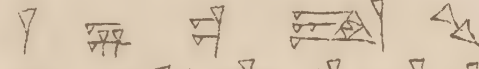
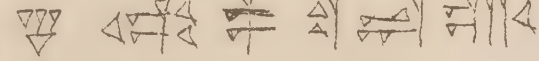
4.6 x 2.9 cm. Light brown clay; well preserved.

Reverse



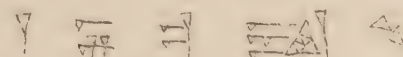
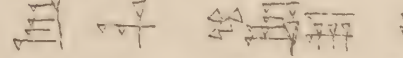
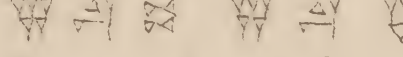
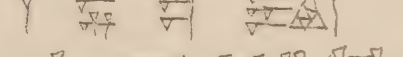
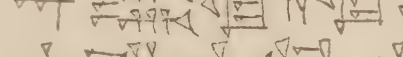
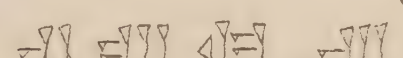
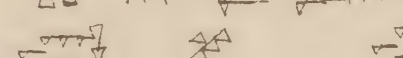
No. 15.

Grosser

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 

$N=15$.

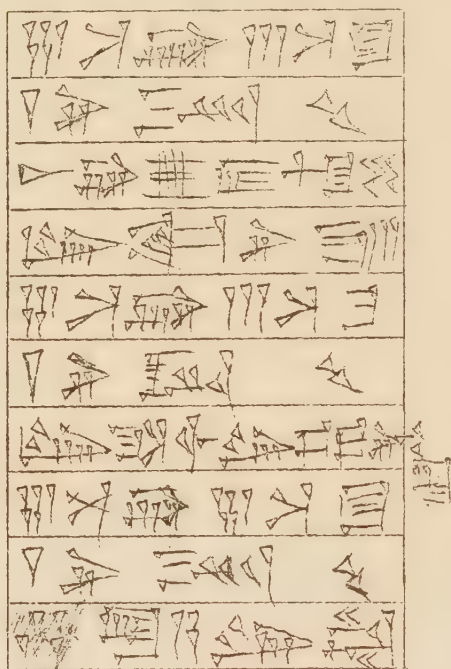
Reverse

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 

No. 16.

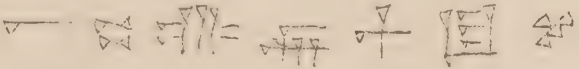
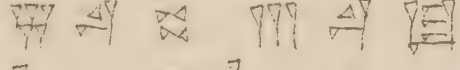
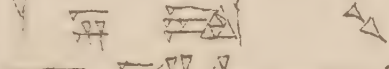
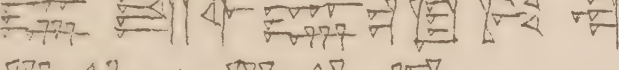
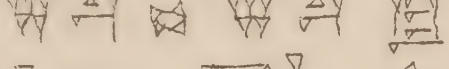
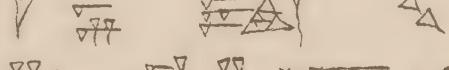
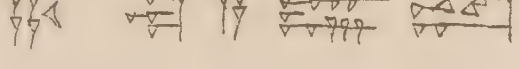
4 X 2.5 cm. Yellow clay; well preserved.

Obverse



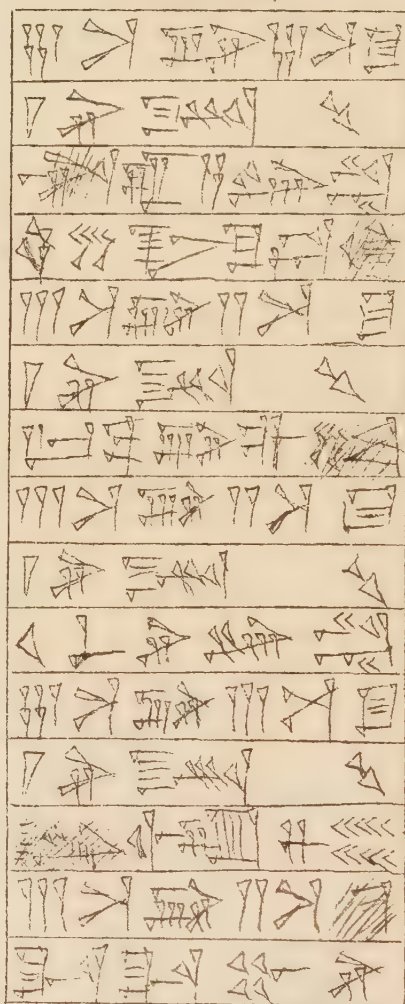
$$N = 16.$$

Obverse

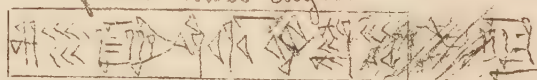
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

55° 16.

Reverse



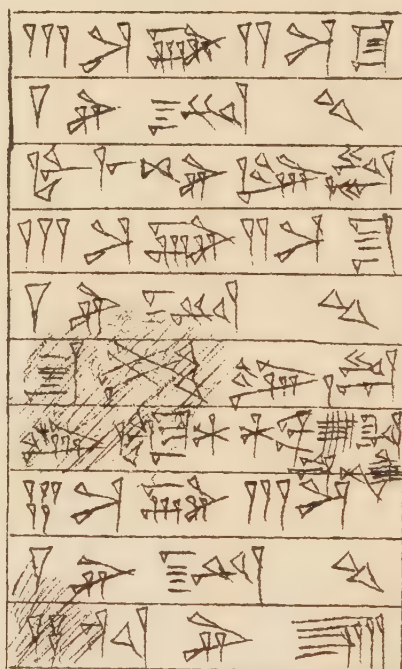
Left and lower edges.



55.17.

3.5 x 2.3 cm. Yellow clay; damaged in parts.

Obverse



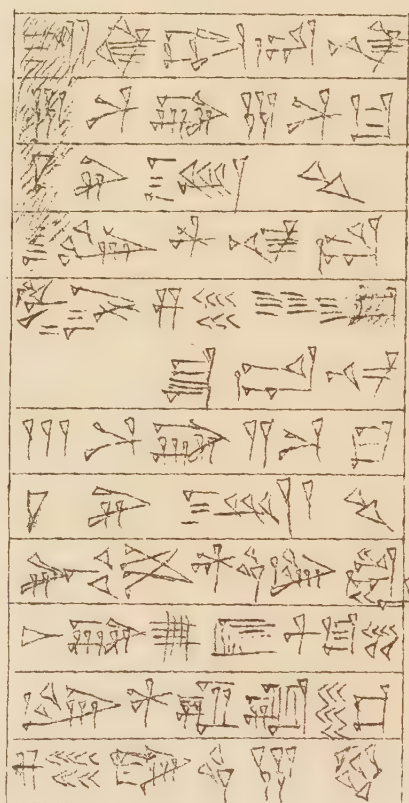
No 17

Obverse

1. $\overline{yyy} \triangle y \otimes yy \triangle \overline{\overline{yy}}$
2. $y \overline{\overline{yy}} \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \triangle$
3. $\triangle y - y \otimes \overline{\overline{yy}} \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \otimes \overline{\overline{yy}}$
4. $\overline{yyy} \triangle y \otimes yy \triangle \overline{\overline{yy}}$
5. $y \overline{\overline{yy}} \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \triangle$
6. $\overline{\overline{yy}} \otimes^{(3)} \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \otimes \overline{\overline{yy}}$
7. $\overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \triangle \triangle y \triangle y \triangle y = \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}}$
 $\otimes y \otimes y$
8. $\overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \triangle \otimes \overline{yyy} \triangle$
9. $y \overline{\overline{yy}} \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}} \triangle$
10. $\overline{yy} \triangle \overline{\overline{yy}} \overline{\overline{\overline{yyy}}}$

No. 17.

Reverser.

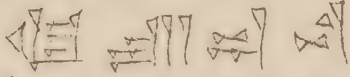
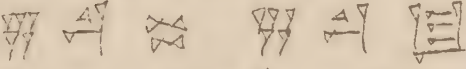
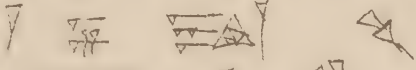
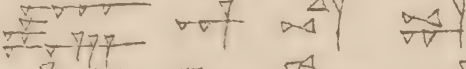
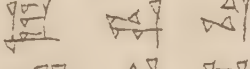
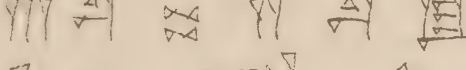
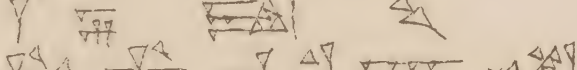
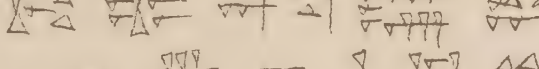
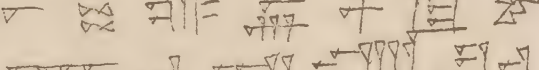
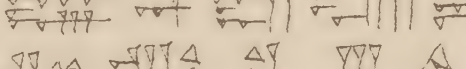


Left edge

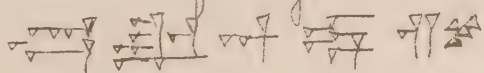


No. 17.

Reverse.

1. ----- 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5.  (3)
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 

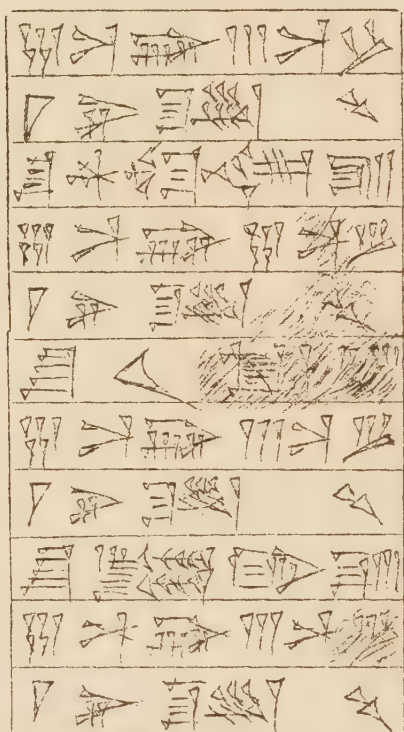
Left edge.



No. 18.

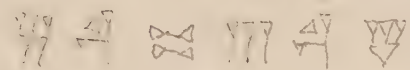
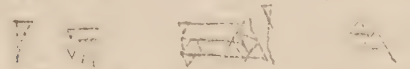
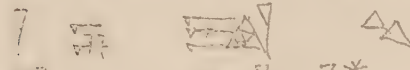
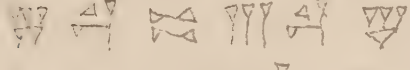
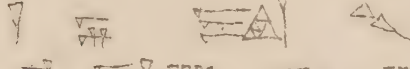
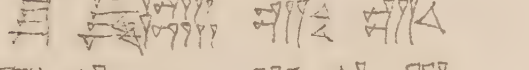
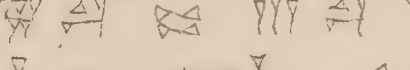
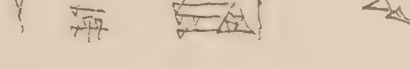
4.5 x 2.5 cm. Yellow clay; slightly damaged.

Obverse



N^o 18.

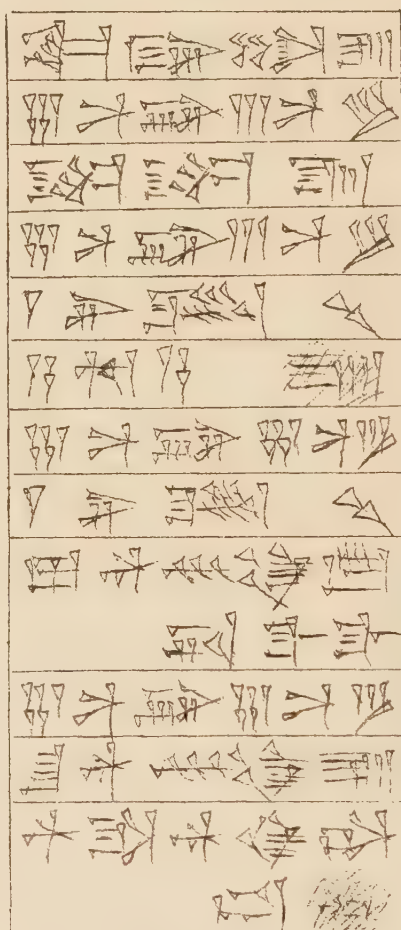
Or over

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 

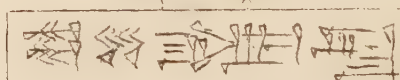
* Or separately  ?

No. 18.

Prewaser

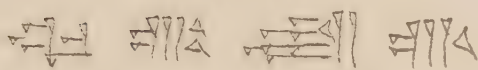
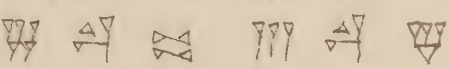
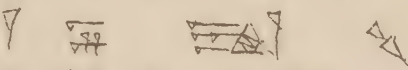
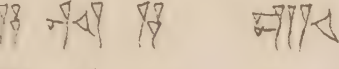
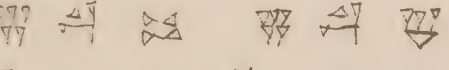
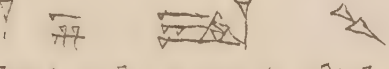
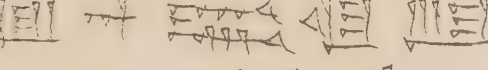
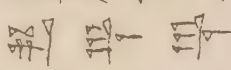
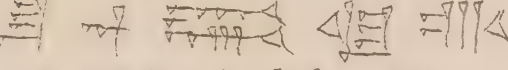


Lüli ed. ger.

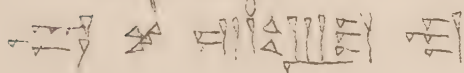


No. 18.

Reverse.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 

10. 
11. 
12. 

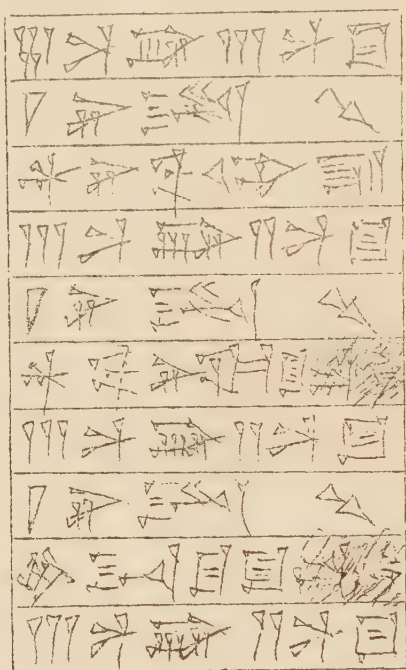

Left edge.



No. 19.

4.3 X 2.5 cm. Dark red clay. Slightly damaged.

Obverse



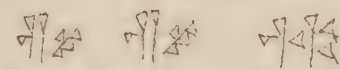
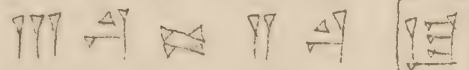
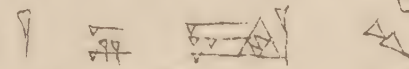
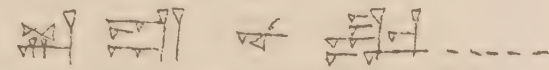
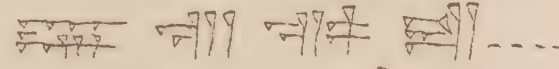
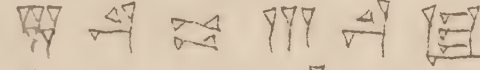
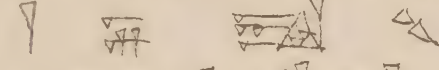
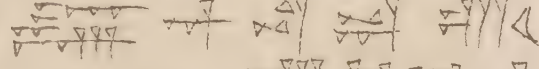
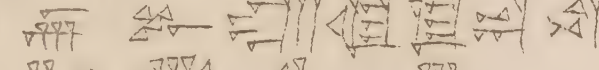
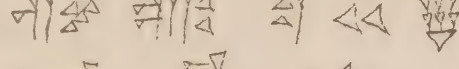
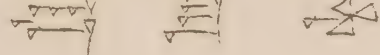
ॐ=19.

Obverse

1. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
2. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
3. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
4. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
5. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
6. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
7. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
8. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
9. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ
10. ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ ॐ

No. 19.

Reverse.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 

क्र. २०.

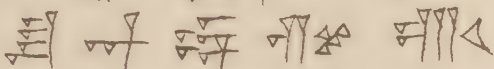
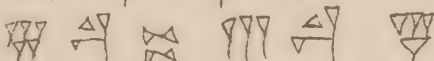
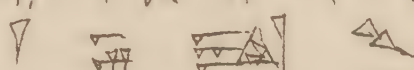
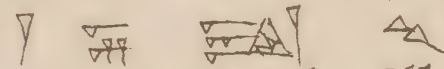
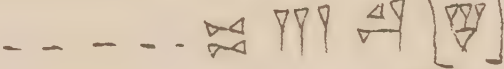
4.7 x 2.6 cm. yellow clay, much damaged.

Reverse



55:20.

Gr verse

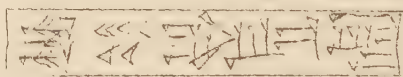
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 

No. 20.

Reverse



Left edge.



Sign-List

Ancient-Babylonian	Assyrian	Ancient-Babylonian	Assyrian
1.		19.	
2.		20.	
3.		21.	
4.		22.	
5.		23.	
6.		24.	
7.		25.	
8.		26.	
9.		27.	
10.		28.	
11.		29.	
12.		30.	
13.		31.	
14.		32.	
15.		33.	
16.		34.	
17.		35.	
18.		36.	

37.			56.		
38.			57.		
39.			58.		
40.			59.		
41.			60.		
42.			61.		
43.			62.		
44.			63.		
45.			64.		
46.			65.		
47.			66.		
48.			67.		
49.			68.		
50.			69.		
51.			70.		
52.			71.		
53.			72.		
54.			73.		
55.			74.		

75.			94.		
76.			95.		
77.			96.		
78.			97.		
79.			98.		
80.			99.		
81.			100.		
82.			101.		
83.			102.		
84.			103.		
85.			104.		
86.			105.		
87.			106.		
88.			107.		
89.			108.		
90.			109.		
91.			110.		
92.			111.		
93.			112.		

Sign-List

69

113.			132.		
114.			133.		
115.			134.		
116.			135.		
117.			136.		
118.			137.		
119.			138.		
120.			139.		
121.			140.		
122.			141.		
123.			142.		
124.			143.		
125.			144.		
126.			145.		
127.			146.		
128.			147.		
129.			148.		
130.			149.		
131.			150.		

151.			170.		
152.			171.		
153.			172.		
154.			173.		?
155.			174.		
156.		?	175.		
157.			176.		
158.		?	177.		
159.			178.		
160.			179.		
161.			180.		
162.			181.		
163.			182.		
164.			183.		
165.			184.		
166.			185.		
167.		?	186.		
168.			187.		
169.			188.		

The author was born in Beyrouth, Syria, on Nov. 14, 1872. He received his elementary education at various private schools in the East. In September 1888 he entered the preparatory school of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and in 1889 the college, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1892. During the years 1892-1895 he held a Prize Scholarship in the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, graduating from the regular course in Divinity in 1895. At the present time he is Fellow in Semitic Languages in Columbia University.

